THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865. NO. 210.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE NEWS.

—For Telegraphic see Fourth Page.

—The salaries of Provisional Governors are three thousand dollars a year, payable monthly or quarterly by drafts on the Department of State at Washington.

—With their nice little fire-crackers some Rebels laid barrat up the Congregational church at Woodstock, Connecticut.

—August Belmont is sojourning in Europe. He was presented to the Queen of England a short time since.

—The appointment of Judge Marvin as Provisional Governor of Florida, and the publication of the Presidential proclamation in relation to the matter, hasbeen delayed by the impossibility of fixing the date of the secession of Florida in December, 1860. Strange enough, leading authorities differ nearly or quite a week.

—The Postmaster General has notified the Provisional Governors that the postal service will be resumed on all the lines of railroad in the South as soon as they respectively certify that the routes are in a proper condition for that purpose.

—Point Lookout, having been vacated by rebel prisoners, is no longer kept as a garrisoned post. The government property there is to be temporarily left in charge of a guard, and the troops composing the garrison are ordered to report to Gen. Terry at Richmond.

—In a speech which he made in Washington last week, Secretary of the Interior, Harlan, hoped that it might be the will of God, in the order of His providence, that the great American republic should be called upon to maintain against foreign invaders the inviolability of the soil of her sister republic of Mexico.

—A writer in Georgia describes a Government tannery, grinding bark by no power visible at first, or suspected. The machinery is run by an underground creek—a great curiosity. There are several similar streams in that region, soft limestone being favorable to sinks and submarine channels.

—Col. Joseph S. Fullerton, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Howard, is coming South on business connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. He intends visiting different points along the Atlantic coast for the purpose of imparting more specifically to the Assistant Commissioners the policy of Gen. Howard, and of obtaining such information as will lead to guide and facilitate the operations of the Bureau Gen. Howard had himself intended to go over this mission, but was prevented by duties of the most arduous and imperative character.

—In the year 1860 the United States mails between Washington and Richmond were carried by rail for $300 per mile yearly. For the same service the Post Office Department will hereafter pay but $200 per mile.

—The receipts of customs, from the sales of public lands and internal revenue for the fiscal year ending Saturday next will amount in round numbers about as follows:—Customs, $76,000,000; from sales of land, $840,000; internal revenue, $206,000,000.

—The Convocation of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Masons of the United States is to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday, the 7th of September next.

—T. O. Risley, Esq., late Special Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, has been appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury.

—It is true as reported, that Hon. D. P. Holloway has tendered his resignation as commissioner of Patents.—The paper is in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, who will lay it before the President. Mr. Holloway will not retire before the appointment of a successor.

—There have been filed at the State Department thus far nearly 1,760 oaths, under the Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson. These oaths are required to be filed and registered at the State Department, but are generally held back through the ignorance of the officers to administer them. The accumulation somewhere will be very large.

—Evidence is daily being received of the repentance of many of the rebels who resided abroad during the war. They apply to our Ministers and Consuls 'for permission to take the oath, which is freely given. Among the oaths thus administered, and recently received here for registration, are those of Mrs. and Miss Hartstove, formerly wealthy residents of Beafort District, South Carolina. They do not come within the $20,000 clause now.

—Gens. E. Kirby Smith, Magruder and Price, accompanied by Gov. Allen and Ex-Gov. Moore of Louisiana, are reported to have left San Antonio, Texas, for Mexico, supported by three hundred well armed men, provisioned for six months. Gens. Hindman, Bee and Gov. Reid had left several days before. Gen. Smith was destitute and had to borrow money to get out of the country.

—The Cincinnati newspapers publish reports of the murder, by three robbers, of a woman and child in a house near Loudon, Madison county, Ohio. This occurred last week. The owner of the premises and another went to the house while the robbers were ransacking it, killed, by shooting them, the three robbers. The reports give neither names nor dates.

—News from the Santa Fe road is to the effect that Indians attacked several points simultaneously between Larned and Dodge, and that several persons were killed and badly mutilated. The 7th Iowa started on the trail and retaliated by killing fifteen of the redskins.

—Wallace Butler, a member of the Second Presbyterian church at St. Louis, was expelled on Sunday last because he refused to acknowledge that he had sinned in joining the Rebel army. He is a recently returned Confederate soldier.

—Mrs. Brodhead, widow of the late Hon. Richard Brodhead, visited Washington about ten days ago, for the purpose of having an interview with her uncle, Jefferson Davis, but owing to the illness of President Johnson, was unable to have her wish gratified. She had an interview with Secretary Stanton, who showed her all the information and gave all the information in his power, but could do nothing to further the object of her visit.

—We have dates from Northern Mexico to July 8.—The remnants of Gen. Negrete's troops had generally disbanded and gone to Texas to hide. Cortinas is likewise reported to have established his headquarters on the Texan side of the Rio Grande, and to have been ordered to keep out of his house. Gen. Steele and the Imperialist commander had an interview on the capture of two steamers by Cortinas, but the result was not yet known. A great number of Confederates are arriving in Mexico.

—Much of Chicago must be largely given up to sensation reports. A few days ago the story got afloat that President Johnson was dead. Such canards, the Journal tells us, are of daily occurrence. It must be a pleasant place for nervous people to live in.

—Two photograpic views of the recent fire in New York were taken. One at the time of the falling of the first wall in Ann street and the other while the wall next to Brevoite's clothing store was standing. One negative was taken from the Astor House and the second from the front of Messrs. Bangs Brothers' establishment, No. 251 Broadway. Both pictures give a fine conception of the most magnificent conflagration we have had in New York for years, and as faithful chroniclers of a memorable historical event, are both valuable and interesting.

—A gentleman who was present at a dinner given to Grant by several Congressmen, says that the General spoke but one word during the whole dinner. His eagerness, in giving an account of the passage of a river spoke of it as thirteen feet wide. General Grant lifted his finger, and said, "fourteen."

—The Canadian Parliament is to meet on the 9th of August, a proclamation to that effect having been issued. It is said that the government does not design asking Parliament for any appropriations for fortification purposes.

—A correspondent of the Nashville *Press & Times*, from Mason county, Tenn., reports the death of John Brannon, a Revolutionary hero, who reached his hundredth year on the 4th day of last December. He died on the 3rd day of June last.

—Ex-Rebel Congressmen Garnett of Virginia, and Avery and Henry of Tennessee, are in Washington applying for pardons. All of these gentlemen were formerly in the United States Congress.

STATE ITEMS—Original and Selected.

The Fayetteville *News*, referring to a recent article in the *Progress* on the regeneration of North Carolina by the re-establishment of our agricultural societies and the like, endorses the recommendations there made. We hope the people of the State will at once give their attention to such practical matters and less to interrupting Gov. Holden and the President in their efforts to restore North Carolina to a full participation in whatever benefit may follow from the Union.

On Saturday night last, at Newbern, the trunks of Mr. John C. Rivers, clown of Nixon's circus, were rifled of $700 at the house of Mr. McCollum, on Metcalf street.

At Wilmington, with a prudence which cannot be too highly commended, the most rigid quarantine regulations have been established.

A letter from the southeastern part of the State gives us assurance that there is a promise of as good crops in the future as the past, and that it will require much less time than we dream of to restore the old order of things.

The Newbern *Times* of the 17th says: Civil government is again established and the bad and disorderly characters are fast swept away. They need but the appearance before the worthy Commissioner, John M. Davies, to make them know that they must obey the laws.

On Sunday morning, at Newbern, Mr. Julius Rice, a Pollock street merchant, was drowned while bathing in the Neuse River. His body was recovered.

The following named officers have been chosen for Green county:

Special Court, R. H. Best, Chairman; Dr. John Harvey, H. F. Granger, Wm. Coward, and Jesse H. Hardy.

County Court Clerk, J. M. Patrick; Sheriff, D. A. Spivey; County Attorney, John R. Williams; Register, S. D. Pope; County Trustee, G. M. F. Dail; Constable, Wm. L. Oast.

The wreck of the Underwriter, which was destroyed on Fort Dutton, in the Neuse river, on the 3d of February, 1865, by J. Taylor Wood, has been raised, and is now lying off the residence of Judge Manly, in the Neuse river.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE
OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY,
AT RALEIGH, N. C.,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
JULY 26TH AND 27TH, 1865.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TO THE highest bidder, at the place and times above named, the following property, viz: Horses, Mules, Army Wagons, Spring Wagons, Horse and Mule Harness, &c., &c., the property of the United States.

Sale will take place at the Baptist Grove, and will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., each day.

Each animal and article will be sold separately.

Terms—cash on day of sale. Quartermaster's Vouchers will be received as cash. Parties desiring to make payment in Vouchers should present them to the undersigned for examination before bidding for property.

By order of Col. Boyd, Chief Q. M. Dep't N. C.

A. M. GAROUTTE,
Captain & A. Q. M.

jy 20-6t

For New York Direct!
MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA
STEAMSHIP LINE.
The Fast Sailing Steamship
"CAROLINA,"
SALTER, - - - - Commander,

WILL SAIL FROM MOREHEAD CITY, FOR THE above port on SATURDAY, July 22th, on the arrival of the train from Raleigh.

For Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to

G. W. DILL,
Opposite Gaston House, Newbern.

jy 20-td

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA
STEAMSHIP LINE.
The Fast Sailing Side-Wheel Steamship
"ANNIE,"
CLARKE, - - - Commander,

WILL SAIL FROM NEWBERN FOR THE ABOVE port on FRIDAY, July 21st, 4 p. m., on arrival of the Train from Raleigh.

For Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to

G. W. DILL,
Opposite the Gaston House.

jy 20-td

R. & G. R. R. STOCK, STATE BONDS AND BANK BILLS.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF STOCK OF THE Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company.

WANTED TO BUY.—N. C. BONDS AND COUPONS, payable at the Bank of the Republic, N. Y. $10,000 N. C. Bank Bills. Apply to

W. B. GULICK,
at the N. C. Bookstore.

jy 20-1t*

THE CITY.

Professional Conservatism.—Nothing has interested our readers to know that all the different companies, and the United, when presented for redemption, as an evidence of insurance or deposit, a specimen of the United States currency, or a national bank note, or a specimen of the counterfeit, much have been disturbed by the bustle, shouting, firing to demonstrations, with the three and upper floors in corresponding order in the packages. There are many different kinds of fractional currency in circulation, and they should be escorted by holders, each filed by itself, when presented for redemption.

When presented in quantities numbers, each package should contain one hundred pieces of the same denomination; it must be evenly placed, with a paper strip at least one inch wide around the package, the writing of ink, the number of pieces, denomination, name of the owner.

The entire deposit must be [illegible] package, and upon the paper, [illegible] of the deposit, the amount contained, and the name and residence of the owner.

No less sum than three dollars will be redeemed, and packages will be paid for in lawful money of the United States, in the order as to time in which they shall have been received, as soon as the currency can be counted and passed upon.

The Action of the Commissioners—with respect to the evacuation of garrisoning Raleigh and its vicinity with U. S troops—appears to have universal endorsement from the citizens. The impression that North Carolina has given her allegiance to the Union with sincerity of purpose, does not require demonstration. The fact is too palpable to demand illustration other than that which the public meetings of her citizens afford. There is no danger from the absence of the army of any difficulty between citizens and the freedmen—they will move in their different spheres without any conflict—and we undertake to predict that justice would be done quite as fully as at present.

As some of the soldiers appear to be in high dudgeon at the result of the local deliberations, we might as well assure them that there was and is no purpose to reflect on them as a body. A large number of both officers and privates have made many and warm friends here, while others, vicious and criminal, are a disgrace to the profession of arms. The authorities show this by the stringency of their orders. The records of the provost marshal's office attest a superabundance of wrong and outrage in our midst, and the views of the city commissioners are undeniably those of nine-tenths of our people: that the withdrawal of the entire army would not detract from the cause of law and order.

These are the views of this community—the government understands them—and we will defer to the policy which the President may esteem best, whether it be the withdrawal or retention of the soldiers.

Night Prowlers.—There is a criminal habit, even if the purpose is not of that character, which some persons indulge, of visiting the yards and gardens of citizens without invitation and at hours which reputable people deem unseasonable. Such were the visitants to the premises of Mr. Wm. Askew last Monday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock. The pair may have been nocturnambulists, but for strangers their inspection of the grounds, houses and especially their fleetness of foot when they were made aware of discovery, infallibly point to the conclusion that the enchroachers were "wide-awakes." At all events, a hasty retreat was accomplished until the quartermile gained the street, where they mounted their horses and rode off.

Mr. A. was within a few feet of his uninvited guests, well armed, and could easily have dispatched the duet, but failed to fire. Not often will they meet with such forbearance. We presume there is not a citizen who in altogether without balls, powder and the instruments which give wings to leaden missives, and they should use them against prowlers and depredators. Such proceeding has been authorised by official military authority and honorable soldiers in the army will be rejoiced at every signal punishment of the dishonest among them.

Runaway.—A horse, attached to a buggy, took fright from some unknown cause yesterday evening, on the cross street near the gubernatorial mansion, and plunged off at fearful speed. Fortunately the owner, Mr. John McAlpine, quitted his seat a few moments prior to the occurrence. The shafts of the vehicle were broken, but other respects no damage was done.

In the present noisome season it is a bad habit to leave horses attached to conveyances without some one to attend to them. Besides, there is a disease prevalent here which makes it very hazardous to quit the equine species even for a face from right to left. A fractional part of our population have a remarkable antipathy to walking and display equal readiness "to jump into the wagon and take a little ride", but in the absence of vehicular accommodations are not fastidious enough to take a horse if well saddled. In fact, they will take him any how.

White Labor vs. Black.—A gentleman at Norfolk writes us that various portions of North Carolina will soon be supplied with white labor. Parties who have been familiar with field labor and other branches of industry in the North, are forming to come South. They are induced to this course upon the hypothesis that the blacks will not work systematically. We regret to say that in a degree this is true; they are unreliant because constantly and unnecessarily changing homes; and unless they establish steadier habits, will soon establish a condition of things to bring them want and misery. We advise them to practice politeness, industry, constancy, honesty and economy—they will make by such a line of conduct.

Last Day.—By announcement from headquarters, yesterday was the last day allotted to Confederates for voluntarily removing all offensive Yankee and buttons from their apparel. Confederate officers, as a class, had long since dispensed with stars, bars and other insignia of former rank, and even in the small matter of buttons, only a few persons have been effected by the late order. We have not seen a man with either on since the wishes of the military authorities were announced.

This is as it should be; but we are entirely confident that in a large majority of cases the forbidden trimming would have long since disappeared, but for the fact that southern soldiers are generally bankrupt in all save honor and courage.

Horses, Mules, &c.—There is to be a large sale of government horses, mules, wagons, &c., at the Baptist Grove in Raleigh, next week. It will offer to those who need such things an opportunity to supply themselves at cheap rates.

Camp Home.—The 76th Pennsylvania infantry, Col. Little, left here yesterday morning for their homes in the Keystone state.

Deckard at last.—The post office matter has been decided at last and unless our citizens move in the matter they will have no means of receiving letters in future. It has been removed to the headquarters of this post, from which point the army will be furnished letters and papers. If the people here arrange for some one to attend to their mails, Geo. Eager will still have them forwarded and received. If proper spirit had been shown in obtaining a decent room for the military, we should have been accommodated as heretofore. We know those in charge of postal matters labored zealously to perpetuate the old arrangement.

The remedy now is to get a room, appoint a proper person to go to post headquarters for the mails, open and distribute them, and then to pack and deliver at the same point those which are to be forwarded.

A Difficulty—we understand—or misunderstanding, occurred yesterday afternoon, between the provost guard and a citizen, Mr. Jacob Mordecai, when Hon. Sion H. Rogers, formerly Attorney General of the State, is said to have interposed in a friendly spirit. We hear that he was served roughly, but as there are conflicting reports we await the official investigation for particulars.

Steamers Annie and Carolina.—These steamers sail for New York—the first from Newbern and the last from Morehead city—next Saturday. See advertisements. Both have good freight and passenger accommodations.

New Advertisements.—We direct attention to the new advertisements scattered all through this morning's Progress. They tell their own stories.

Mutual Life Insurance Company.—A meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company was held in this city some days since and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

Charles B. Johnson, W. H. McKee, C. B. Root, P. F. Pescud, W. H. Jones, H. W. Husted, John G. Williams, K. P. Battle, Edward Hall, W. S. Mason, Albert Johnson, Quinten Busbee, R. H. Battle.

The directory then selected Dr. Charles E. Johnson for the presidency and R. H. Battle for the secretaryship.

Colonel Coan.—We hear that Col. Coan, of the 48th New York regiment, now commanding the 2nd brigade, 10th army corps, is in command of all the troops in and around Raleigh. He is represented to be a rigid disciplinarian and such a man is greatly needed for the suppression of the rowdy element.

For New York.—The fine steamer El Cid, of the Goodspeed line, is now freighting at Newbern and will leave for New York on Saturday next. Her accommodations for passengers are excellent.

Off To-Day.—The 162d New York, Lieut. Colonel Calvin, left here this morning for the Empire state. The members of the regiment made numerous friends in this city and many will be glad to hear of their safe arrival at home.

The "Giraffe."—We understand that Mr. Whitaker, the original "Giraffe" man, contemplates reviving his Animal in this city soon, loyal in sentiment and strictly neutral. As such, we shall welcome it to the field of journalism in the "phunny" world.

Theatre.—The "Toodles" and "Box and Cox" were presented by the dramatic troupe at City Hall, last evening. In spite of their defective appliances and a small room, they appear to attract full houses.

The Domestic Market—yesterday,—was better supplied than we have it during the present season and prices are coming down. Watermelons are much reduced in price and increased in size. Vegetables ditto and so on to the end of the chapter.

At Blumenthal's Soda Fountain, on Fayetteville street, Wednesday, the thermometer ranged as below:

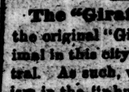
9 a. m.,	80	1 p. m.	84½
10 "	80	2 "	85
11 "	82	3 "	86
12 "	84	4 "	86

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET,
REVISED DAILY BY D. F. GRADY, EXCHANGE BROKER,
13, Fayetteville Street.
Buying Rates.

Gold $1.35; Silver $1.30; North Carolina Bank Notes 10@25 cents on the dollar; other Southern Bank Notes 5@20 cents on the dollar; North Carolina Bonds, old sixes, coupons attached, $65.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER EL CID.



The fine Steamer will sail for
NEW YORK,
at 5 o'clock, P. M., on
SATURDAY NEXT.

Her capacity for freight and accommodations for passengers, are unequaled in this port.

For passage or freight, with insurance, if desired, apply at agent's office, in Oliver's Brick store, foot of Dock street, Newbern, N. C.

C. P. GOODSPEED,
Agent.

jy 20-3t

WATCHES.

A LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, CLOSING THEIR business, offer a fine assortment of Gold, Silver and Composition Quartz Watches at cost.

To returned soldiers wishing employment, speculating men, traders, regular dealers wishing to replenish their stock, or to any one desiring a profit, or a thousand dollars this presents a great opportunity.

For circulars, prices and full particulars address

HENRY BLOOD,
116 Broadway, New York.

jy 20-1m

TERMS.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily,	1 Month		$1 00
Weekly,	1 Year		3 00
"	6 Months		1 50

In advance in all cases or the paper will not be sent when the time paid for expires.

REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.

Liberal discount to the trade.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines of this column, or one inch space.

1 Week			$6 00
1 Month			10 00
3 Months			15 00
6 "			20 00
9 "			30 00
1 Year			50 00

Larger advertisements, where no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.

YEARLY CONTRACTS

Will be made in accordance with the following schedule

1-4 col.	3 Months		$100 00
1-3 "	"		140 00
1-2 "	"		150 00
1-4 "	6 "		175 00
1-3 "	"		200 00
1 "	"		400 00

Only those who contract for one-fourth, one-half, or a column, for one, three, six, or twelve months, will receive the benefit of these rates.

Contract advertisements must pay by the month, and all others in advance.

All advertisements sent to be inserted a specified time, and no advertisement will be inserted "till forbid".

Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged One Dollar a square for every insertion.

OUR CIRCULATION

Is larger in the city and throughout the State than any other paper in North Carolina. The *Progress* is read in the home and among the people by a much larger number of persons than any other paper, and hence its importance as an advertising medium should not be overlooked by business men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the Special Notice head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

LOCAL COLUMN.

Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates:

One Line, One Day	$1 00	Three Lines, One Day	$2 00
Two Lines, "	1 50	Five Lines, "	2 50

Ten Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a Line for each insertion.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases; and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

June, 26, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

We have to pay cash for paper, ink and labor, and we must have more cash from those for whom we work or we cannot pay our current expenses. We know there is but little money in circulation, but there are but few persons who want a newspaper that cannot spare the money to pay for it. Persons seeing their paper marked must remit the money or it will be stopped.

Advertisers must pay in advance for all transient matter, and business men who advertise regularly will be expected to pay their bills monthly.

Job Printing must be paid for when delivered.

J. L. P. & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEAPER THAN AT NEWBERN
OR ANY POINT
SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

MR. L. H. KELLOGG, AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. Young, on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., respectfully announces to the public that he has

JUST RECEIVED

a large and well-selected assortment of Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. This stock was purchased in New York since the recent decline in prices, and is now offered at terms lower than goods of the same description can be purchased in Newbern or any point south of Baltimore.

Country Merchants and others supplied at wholesale.

jy 15-1m

HARDWARE
AND
Agricultural Implements.

PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, CORN PLANTERS,
Hay and Manure Forks,
Hoes and Rakes, Scythes and Snathes,
Spades, Shovels, (long and short handle,)
Axes and Handles, Carpenter's Tools,
Hatchets and Hammers,
Scythe Sharpeners and Stones,
Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, Porcelain Kettles,
Nails, (all sizes,) Curry Combs, &c., &c.,
For sale, cheap for cash, by

MILLER & CO.,
Store formerly occupied by S. H. Young,
jy 7-eod2w Fayetteville Street.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS!

J. A. McMannen's
CELEBRATED IMPROVED
SMUT & SCREENING MACHINE!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish this indispensible article, highly improved, with fluted teeths, sand and cockle screens, and will ship them from Durham's Depot to any point in the United States at the shortest notice. Price $125. Will take in payment Bacon, Lard, Cotton Yarn, Leather, Iron, Salt, or Fish, at market price, or money. Old machines of my make taken if the casting is not broken, for which $20 will be allowed. All articles in exchange to be well put up, in good order, and delivered at the point of destination of new Machine, each party paying their own freight.

All letters directed to me at Durham's, N. C., care of W. Chisk, Railroad Agent.

Cut this out and paste it up in the mill.

jy 7-2w JOHN A. McMANNEN.

ATTENTION! COTTON OWNERS.

WE CAN SELL 200 BALES COTTON. PARties wishing to dispose of same will send good receipts. RICHARDSON & MILLER.

jy 20-1f

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITHout board, for a gentleman and his wife. Apply at Progress office immediately. jy 19-1w*

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865.

"Are these Things So?"—Secesia grows Bold—The Chivalry start the old Cry of "Pizen."

We alluded yesterday to the brutal attack made by the secession organ of this city on the Freedmen's Bureau and the teachers employed by the Superintendent of Freedmen to instruct the black children. The article, upon a more careful reading, appears so hostile to the government, is so well calculated to inflame and exasperate, and withal is so outspoken in its treason, that we give it entire. Here it is, and it proves that the secession leaders, as we have asserted, are as bitter towards the government and as spiteful and revengeful against the people of the north, as ever:

"ARE THESE THINGS SO?"—We have heard whisperings of a bad state of things in our midst. It was told us in "bated breath," by those who did not know but such things might be under the direction, or approbation at least of a department of our government. We know that cannot be so, and therefore state what we have heard, and ask for investigation. We ask at least that such practices, if they have existed, be hereafter suppressed.

We have heard that at some of the meetings professedly religious, our former slaves have been taught by white emissaries to insist sturdily and pertinaciously for all the rights which belong to them under the new relations.—Among these rights, are claimed to be those of equal suffrage, and *equal ownership of lands*. We have heard that they have been advised that the lands once worked by them, are of right theirs; and that if their rights of present possession were denied them by their former masters—that there is *plenty of arsenic at the Druggists!*

We have heard that at one school, the pupils are taught to sing an insulting song about hanging old Jeff. Davis to a sour apple tree.

We have heard that the usual forms of politeness among gentlemen and ladies are no longer now to be practiced by the freed population towards the whites because they are taught by these levelling lecturers and teachers, that it would imply an inferiority of position, which no longer exists; and impudence and ill-manners are hereafter to be the order of the day.

We have heard that some of these teachers, and not of the masculine gender, the more effectually to accomplish their dark and nefarious designs eschew the society of the whites, and have taken up their bed and board with the blacks.

We have heard other things equally disgusting and dangerous, touching the emissaries among us of those abolition associations, which have caused us all the troubles and horrors of the last four years, which we decline to publish at present.

We are sure that such conduct has not the approval either of our city authorities, those of our well-behaved State, or of the United States government, and that they all would unite, if necessary, in its suppression."

The *arsenic* story is an old dodge, and was used by the originators of treason to "fire the southern heart" in 1859 '60. Down in Texas, at that time, the monarchists, not being able to inflame the people, make them believe they were oppressed and induce them to raise their hands against the government by ordinary means, fabricated and published long cock-and-bull stories about yankee emissaries poisoning the wells! Arsenic at the druggists! *pisen* in the wells! How very like they sound! Such were the villainous falsehoods resorted to by the "chivalry" to drag the Union loving, law abiding people of the south into a war against the government that had nurtured and protected them. And as traitors cried *pisen* in the wells in 1859, so traitors cry arsenic at the druggists now. Many consistent, and law abiding and law loving men begin to ask how far treason is to be allowed to go before it is arrested. Is open treason by citizens of the insurgent States to be allowed before those states have been received back into the Union. These questions are frequently asked of us, but we can only reply that these things are with those who administer the government.

All this cry against ladies who have come down here to teach the children of the freedmen is but a revival of the old prejudice of the slaveocracy against "Yankees," and may be taken in every instance as hostility to the government itself.

We have never seen a half dozen Northern men, among us, who favored the enfranchisement of the negro; and the *equal ownership of lands* we have no doubt originated with the "patriots and property holders": we have no idea that either the negroes or the teachers of their children ever thought of such a thing.

The "insulting song about hanging Jeff Davis" is terrible, however, and here the whole heart of secesh is wrung to the very core. An insulting song! Terrible! All right, we suppose, to sing about "Lincoln and his hireling bands," but to touch Jeff—in connection with hanging—is insulting!

And then the oracle goes on to charge—"a northern man with southern principles"—that "some of the teachers and not of the masculine gender, the more effectually to accomplish their dark and nefarious designs, eschew the society of the whites, and have taken up their bed and board with the blacks." Terrible! Suppose if the teachers had been of the *masculine* gender the "oed and board with the blacks" would have been all right, in the eyes of "chivalry," for we had a good deal of that down here, among the "better classes," before these unfortunate teachers of the black children came.

But the truth seems to be that some of the teachers have simply taken a house in preference to boarding, and that the house thus rented had been previously occupied by blacks, and that the blacks aforesaid remain as "helps," or servants. Now if simply taking a house that had been occupied by blacks, cuts off the occupant from all association with the whites, then some of the "chivalry," even some of the "first families" among the aristocracy, would be in a terrible condition. The least said by the "bloods" about mixing up the colors, the better. But seriously, there are many among our men of substance that should thank these teachers for coming here, and feel that they owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to the government for sending them, for but for them *many of their children would never be educated.* The laws that were in force in the days of chivalry would neither allow the *parient* to acknowledge or educate them. If the slaveocracy, those men who have affected to constitute a superior class, will amalgamate and miscegenate, they should be thankful for the kind offices of the government to the seed of their loins.

"We have heard other things equally disgusting and dangerous, touching the emissaries among us of those abolition associations, which have caused us all the troubles and horrors of the last four years." This exonerates the south from all blame concerning the war, and throws it all upon the "abolitionists" of the north. Such have been the teachings of secession and, disunion all the time, and hence this is nothing new; but it will be for the government to say whether such teachings, in the insurgent states, will add to the health of the body politic, or not. We have thought that the Knights of the Golden Circle and such of the "pizen" builders, like their compeers, the "patriots and property holders," have revived the theme: and they do it to inflame the popular mind and produce mischief.

We despise the radical negro worshipper as bad as any one can, and think that the freedmen in the country would be better off without their everlasting intermeddling; but the people of the south may as well realize that the popular sentiment in the loyal northern states is against slavery—that in fact, in the abstract they are abolitionists—and that these abolitionists, whom this secession organ of the "patriots and property holders" charge with being responsible for all the horrors of the last four years, have charge of and will in future mainly control the national government. It might be well for them to remember, too, that before they can vote or hold office they have to accept abolition as an accomplished fact, when they swear in taking the amnesty oath: "and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves." And so any attempt to revive the old abuse of the people of the north, for being abolitionists, by the secessionists, can only be meant as war upon the government, for both the people of the north and south accept the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, and both pledge themselves to acquiesce in the result.

The Freedmen's Bureau has been established for good and benificent purposes, and all who are attached to it as superintendents or teachers are in the employment of the government and directly accountable to the government; and the scurrilous sheets of the secessionists might as well traduce and abuse the officers of the Union armies as to assail the character and attempt to destroy the usefulness of those connected with Gen. Howard's department. He was selected for his exalted character and christian virtues, and his administration of the department will be approved and sustained by the government.

The concluding paragraph graciously exculpates all the governments, national, state and municipal, but the one just above holds the north responsible for all the horrors of the war, and arrays the south in garments of pure white.

This *Record*, as the government authorities will find, sooner or later, is the organ of the malcontents and traitors of the State of North Carolina, and it will go on step by step until its opposition to the administration and the government will be open and defiant.

We learn that copies of this sheet, with its tirade against the government and its officers and agents, will be sent to Washington for official examination.

White Laborers Coming.

We have told the freed blacks, time and again, that unless they should go cheerfully to work, and labor and deport themselves as servants, that capital would soon bring a class of laborers and "helps" here, between whom and them there would be an "irrepressible conflict." Those who are able to have servants around them will have them, as long as the world stands; and if they can't get black servants they will have white or red servants. We have known more than one instance in North Carolina where colored free men have owned slaves, and worked and used them as such, but the instances where the black man, in this country, has acquired sufficient means to hold them have been rare.

But what we started out to say was that the freed blacks must supply the demand for servants, or make way for those who will; for as they have no interest in the soil they cannot remain here long without employment. In Wilmington and Newbern we learn that many of the best citizens, humane and christian people, who treat their servants as kindly and well as they do their children, find it impossible to get or keep house servants. And there is great complaint on the same score here in Raleigh. There are constant applications at the intelligence offices for cooks, chambermaids, nurses, &c., but they cannot be had. Now we say to the colored people, in all candor and kindness, that if they expect to spend their whole time, or the greater part of it, at school and in attendance upon prayer meetings, they will find themselves in a bad condition when the government stops the ration business. The grown men and women must work and support themselves and those dependent on them, for there is no one else to do it. And if they will not seek homes and serve faithfully for fair wages, how can they expect to live?

We allude to this subject again, on account of the following sentence in a letter just received from Newbern:

"It is reported that a cargo of a hundred or more Irish girls are expected here soon"

Now these Irish girls are coming to do the very work that many of the black girls cannot be induced to do, and of course will soon take their place if they do not look out. It is obviously the interest of the blacks to occupy the field, fill all the places where "helps" are wanted, and prevent this immigration; and unless they do this they will soon find themselves wandering vagrants, while Biddy and Bridgett will reign supreme in the kitchen and back-yard of the better classes in the south. The southern people, having been accustomed to black servants and laborers, would prefer to retain them; and as most of us are willing to treat them kindly and pay them for their services, it remains with them and not the whites, to say whether or not the relation be kept up. Those who are able to keep servants will have them, and if the freed blacks will not serve us, the gates will be opened and the Irish and Germans will pour in. The cargo coming to Newbern is but a beginning. And that they are coming there at all should be a warning to the freedmen, for while these Irish girls are coming to Newbern to take homes that are waiting for them, there are many thousand blacks in and around that town doing nothing.

Some of the rebel blacks are very positive that the new order of things will cause a fair division, and property holders' confiscation must be fair to any one who is rich or in a good position. These people are the only classes we shall have left to the vicious and the good, and the lewd and licentious; and no honest man will fear the effect of any war between these classes on him or his. Some of the village papers are woefully concerned for the poor, but to all charity we tell them that if they should be blotted out of existence to-morrow the sun would shine and the world would move on the same.—There is to be no more nigger aristocracy, and we are glad of it! former moral virtues and intellectual culture will constitute the only superiority. The war kept up by malcontents on what they are pleased to term abolitionists, is simply secession abusing the government in disguise. They want slavery and the prestige and power it gave them, back, but it is gone, and gone also, forever.

No wonder that the penniless upstart who has never done a day's work in his life, should be anxious about classes, for he bids fair to be of the gutter class.

PERSONAL.—We had a call from Mr. YATES, of the Charlotte *Democrat*, yesterday. Mr. YATES and ourself have frequently been on opposite sides of political questions, but we are glad to say that as a general thing we have done justice to the motives of each other, and good feeling has prevailed. He is content with the condition of things, means to serve the government as a loyal and good citizen, and advises, through his paper, his friends and neighbors to do the same.

We also had a call yesterday from Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, of Caswell, who we were glad to see in fine health and spirits. We learn that the people of Caswell have determined to support Col. BROWN for a seat in the State Convention, and we know that he will not refuse to serve them in such an important position.

Parson Brownlow's Address.

As announced in our telegraphic columns a few days since, Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, has issued an address to the people of that State in response to certain incendiary speeches. Among the alleged disturbers of the peace is Emerson Etheridge, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, and who is now again a candidate for the same position. Etheridge has been arrested on charge of calling President Johnson a thief, Governor Brownlow a usurper, &c., addressing the negroes and telling them, that, in spite of the emancipation proclamation and the fine constitution of Tennessee, they are still slaves, and trying to stir up discontent and disorder generally.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Called to the Chief Magistracy of this State without my own seeking, by the unanimous nomination of the state convention, and almost unanimous election by the loyal people, and entering upon the discharge of my duties nearly simultaneously with the fall of the rebellion, I fondly hoped that the whole people wearied with war, desolation and anarchy, would support with alacrity the incoming civil government and inauguration of law and order; that patriotic people would leave me, like my predecessors in other days, with little to do but to witness and to encourage the cultivation of social pursuits, commerce and arts, and redress grievances by courts; but I am compelled to announce serious apprehensions that a different order of things is soon to be encountered. The harangues of aspiring politicians denouncing the extermination of slavery and the establishment of a free State constitution, and the very existence of the government over which I am called to preside, as unconstitutional, spurious and a usurpation; the conduct of numerous county officers, giving evidence of their failure to perform their duties; the holding of numerous local elections in defiance of law and the installment into office of disfranchised rebels, proclaim, too plainly to be misunderstood, that the spirit of rebellion and nullification still exists and must be met and defeated.

In order that all who desire may understand the basis and true foundation of the present constitution and government of Tennessee, I propose in a few plain words to show its validity and constitutionality. The constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The government of Tennessee was usurped by the military despotism resulting from anarchy and a reign of terror. Our noble and glorious national government determined, at the cost of many thousands of lives and many millions of money, to perform its duty by guaranteeing to the United States a free government. Both military and civic measures had to be brought into requisition. The military performed the duty in blood on the field of battle; but it appointed a civilian, the person of the present honored Chief Magistrate of the nation, to carry out such civil policy as was found necessary to execute in good faith the guarantees to the people. After over three years of patient toil his labors resulted in the re establishing of the government now in power, which is so fiercely denounced. This workmanship was the fruit of his mind, acting under national authority, and was proudly proclaimed by him the supreme law of the State of Tennessee; and from his heart he congratulated the people on the happy result. Does any one suppose he will not stand by it and maintain it with the force of the nation? Strange to say, there are those who, not understanding the man or his duty, declare that he will not sustain it, but will set it aside and not allow its Legislature to meet again. It may be some relief to the friends of the new government to be assured that most of those who so claim to represent the President *are men whose honesty he never had any confidence in.* The President will sustain his model scheme of reconstructing the government of the rebellious States, and that with just enough force applied, just such means as may be necessary when the nation entered upon the work for furnishing the people of Tennessee with a republican form of government. It had a right to present just such a particular form of free government as was most adapted to the condition of the people, and to choose the means of setting it on foot. If it had chosen the constitution of Kentucky or of Maine it is difficult to see what objection could have been made on constitutional grounds, but in deference to the taste and habits of our people it chose our own constitution, divested only of that feature which had caused all our sufferings, and proceeded to present us with our own abandoned ship of State, clothed in its ancient rigging. It is not for us to say there were irregularities in the mode or the time of setting the State government in motion. It was for the national power, in performing its guarantees, to choose for itself the manner and time of discharging its duty. It chose to revive the State government through loyal people of the State—those who had not proved themselves unworthy of a free government. It prescribed, through its agent, its own plan of operations, and had a right to do so. State government is thus the gift of the nation, and is certainly in compliance with the obligation of the constitution guaranteed to us as a republican form of government.

With this general statement I might conclude but I feel called upon to meet specifically the complaints of those who object to be aggrieved. It is said the convention in January last was self-constituted and irresponsible, and assumed to amend the constitution. That convention was indirectory, the men as chosen by the national administration through its civil agent. The people of Tennessee had no right to prescribe to the general government what should be its first step towards a republican form of government for the State. The convention consisted of over five hundred delegates. If it had been but five or one, or if Governor Johnson himself had sat down in his office and drawn up the form of government, and by authority of the nation had proclaimed it to the people, it would have been all the same a national act. It is said the amendment and schedule were submitted to only part of the people, and was, therefore, partial and unfair. It may well be questioned whether national authority was under any constitutional obligation to submit it to a vote at all, its business being to place over us a republican form of government, choosing itself the means and channels of communicating it to us. It was submitted to the vote of loyal people, and why submit it to the disloyal, who were in effect cast in that fighting to destroy the nation itself? But this, too, was a national act, to which were we strictly entitled to take no part. Again, it is

The President's Policy.

Seeking after consolation, every man of the different political creeds and predilections, who interests himself in the affairs of the country, is making his own rendition of the significance of President Johnson's Proclamations, speeches, &c. The Louisville *Journal* is "directly and reliably informed that the following letter fully embraces his views and that it is in truth a semi-official exposition from the President himself." It originally appeared in the Ohio *State Journal*:

"The true key to the President's position is that he holds the doctrine that the so-called acts of State secession are null and void, and all acts done in pursuance thereof, and hence that all offices held under rebel authority can be declared vacant by the military authority of the President of the United States as the quelling of the rebellion.

Further, that the State constitutional and laws in force at the *date* of the pretended secession, having been held in abeyance during the war, remained in full force and effect as they originally stood before they were changed, and subjected to recognize rebel authority. Therefore, his proclamations recite, "That, whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declare that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, therefore, he, as President of the United States, proceeds to put in motion the machinery that restores to the loyal voters of the State to act in connection with the civil government, referring back to the date of the so-called ordinance of secession, to ascertain who are the legal voters of the State.

However, by his authority as commander-in-chief of the army, he prevents the rebel legal voters from exercising the right of suffrage by requiring the test oath as set forth in the Amnesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865. By this action he enfranchises no one, but only restores to his military power, prescribes the conditions on which a legal loyal voter of the State may exercise his pre existing right of suffrage, by acknowledging the authority of the Government of the United States, without which oath he is no voter under the Constitution and laws.

President Johnson believes that neither himself nor Congress has any Constitutional right to create a voter; but that power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have *rightfully* exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. (See proclamation.)

It by no means follows, as some argue, that if the States are as they were, civil affairs, that the officers whom President Johnson has displaced are the legitimate State government, because there can be no *legitimate* State government that acknowledged rebel authority and recognized the paramount authority and Constitution of the United States by armed rebellion, which forfeits the right of these officers to hold office, but not the right of the legal loyal voters of the State to elect officers who may bring their State again into "proper practical" relations to the government of the Union. In the beginning of the war, the principle was fully recognized by every Department of the Government in reference to Virginia, when Pierpont was elected Governor by the legal loyal voters, and Messrs. Carlisle and Willey admitted as United States Senators, long before West Virginia was separated from the balance of the State.

President Johnson, in his proclamations, has not wiped out any State constitution or laws this the United States ever recognized; he has merely ejected the rebel usurpers of office, acknowledging nothing that did not exist previous to the so-called secession. Taking up the old State constitution and laws as they existed then, he gives the loyal people an opportunity of filling the offices with loyal men. Slavery fell with the operations of the laws of war, and the people are duly notified that it cannot be reinstated; but the Proclamation does not give power to confer the right of suffrage on negroes, and to prohibit them minors of eighteen or women should vote, contrary to the old State constitution and laws.

JAMES R. HERBERT,

PRODUCE AND

General Commission Merchant,

152 West Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

SELLS ALL AND EVERYTHING. QUICK RETURNS made. Custom desired all through the South.

REFER TO

Mr. John B. Heatherly, Maj. W. W. Pierce, and others in Raleigh, N. C.

jy 13-3m

DURHAM ACADEMY.

THE SCHOOL AT DURHAM ACADEMY WILL Commence on Monday the 24th instant. We have procured the services of Edward A. Moring, of Chapel Hill, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Tuition from $16 to $24 per session of 22 weeks. Board can be had at the Academy, with good families, for $20 per month.

J. R. GREEN, Sec'y. R. T. HEARTT, Chm'n.

References—The Faculty at Chapel Hill.

jy 4-tw.

A ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, in a private family. Please enquire at this office.

jy 15-3t

Headquarters Department of N. C., ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C., July 6, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 98.

SUBSCRIBERS THEIR HAVING ELAPSED FOR ALL [illegible] formerly officers in the so-called confed[erate] service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid [illegible] indicating rank, as required by [illegible] and to observe proper respect for the government [illegible] it is directed that they now remove them. [illegible] persons found with such articles on, five days after the publication of this order at any post, will have them taken off by the Provost Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the wearers of their loyalty to the order,) and will be detained in arrest [illegible] the enemy. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and communicate particular information to be given to all persons known to wear such insignia.

By command of Brev't Maj. Gen'l RUGER:
CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Maj. and A. A. G.

S. H. STENSON, A. A. G. jy 15-1w

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 19.

NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS HAVING BEEN made about the reckless manner in which horses are driven through the streets of this City, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, it is hereby ordered that any officer or soldier found riding faster than a trot or slow gallop, shall be immediately arrested and punished.

By command Lt. Col. J. M. McDONALD,
47th N. Y. Vols. comd'g Post.
GEO. E. AVENT,
Capt. 3d Inf. N. Y. V., Post Adj't.

jy 17-2w

RALEIGH, July 19, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED FOR MANY YEARS PAST in the Banking and Broker age business in this city, desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that they have resumed. They will continue the business in all its branches, giving strict attention to arranging old claims, making collections, buying and selling stock, &c., and giving to all business entrusted to them the greatest possible despatch. They hope by prompt attention to merit a return to retain the confidence of old friends, and to make many new ones.

jy 19-1w JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.

Record and Standard copy.

PLANTERS' HOTEL

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN AND PATRONAGE solicited from my friends and the public generally.

MR. A. J. PARTIN has charge of my business and will do all in his power to render our guests comfortable.

A limited number of boarders taken by the week at reasonable rates, with or without lodging.

jy 18-1m W. T. RAIN.

Standard copy.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, July 8th, 1865.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Wilmington on Tuesday 25th inst, at the Store of John Dawson, Esq.

The meeting is called at the request of the Provisional Governor of the State, for the purpose of "reorganizing the officers of the road."

All Stockholders, unless belonging to the "excepted classes" who take the Amnesty oath required by the President of the United States, can vote and take part in the meeting.

A full attendance is requested either in person or by proxy.

S. D. WALLACE,
President.

Tarboro paper copy till meeting.

July 11-td.

MURRAY & NEPHEW,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAM SHIP LINE,

62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Communications made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charges.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.

May 15-tf

CALL AND GET ONE OF

RICHARDSON'S GOLD CIRCULAR,

GIVING THE PRICE OF GOLD

EVERY DAY DURING THE WAR.

If you owe any person—GET ONE.

If any person owes you—GET ONE.

Mailed to any part of the State on receipt of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address

W. B. RICHARDSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

jy 19-tf

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

Hart & Lowis,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, HARDWARE, Hollowware, Cutlery and Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Lamps, Kerosene Oil, &c.

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

jy 20-3m

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 13th of July, 1865.

W. W. VASS,
Treasurer and Secretary.

THIS MEETING IS POSTPONED, BY AUTHORITY of the President, to Thursday, the 20th July, 1865, to provide [illegible] and Special Orders, meeting of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

Stockholders, personally, or by proxy, must have taken the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President of the United States.

W. W. VASS,
Treasurer and Secretary.

jy 7-td

LY PROGRESS.

URSDAY, JULY 20, 1865.

HORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

lowing gentlemen are authorized to act as the Progress in their several localities; and receive and transmit subscriptions and adver- at our published rates:

. & Jov. "Times" office, Newbern, N. C.
Whitaker Goldsboro', N. C.
Whitaker, Wilmington, N. C.
A. Smith, Salisbury.
Brown, New Hill, Wake county, N. C.
Pettingill & Co., 37 Park Row, New York
10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Agents will be announced as soon as the arrange- an be made.

there are no private persons can send money by o paper sent until the subscription is paid.

Meeting at St. Mary's Chapel, Orange County.

nuance of notice, a portion of the people of county assembled at the chapel on the 21 July, 1865, when the following proceedings ad: On motion of Dr. Charles J. Freeland, A. McMannen was called to the chair, and W. McKee appointed secretary.

Chairman appointed the following gentlemen pare resolutions for the action of the meeting, harles Wilson, Dr. Charles J. Freeland, John hart, John Dortch, Adam Douglas, William and Robert Walker, who, after conference, d the following resolutions:

olved, That we, a portion of the people of Or- ounty, have assembled to acknowledge our ce and obedience to the Government of the States, and to express our determination to President Johnson and Gov. Holden in all rected efforts to restore North Carolina to her ational rights, of which she deprived herself dly following the Democratic party into the nable heresy of secession.

olved, That having no monarch or one man to his country has been and will be ruled by par- o should be held responsible for the manner in they conduct public affairs. This being true, Buchanan and his followers are much to blame late bloody war—Buchanan, because he failed ute the laws as he had sworn to do; telling in his message that South Carolina had no secede, but he had none to coerce.

olved, That the American people should do ing to make imperishable the infamy of Jas. an's name.

olved, That the opinions and teachings of Thos. n and the resolutions of '98 and '99 had much preparing the public mind for secession; the ns, and those believing in them, teaching no e for the general government, but claiming ty and secession for the States.

olved, That those who wished well to the Con- cause, rejoiced over Confederate victories and over Confederate dead, and now rejoice over miliation, were hypocritically false then or

olved, That we believe President Johnson and ple North do not expect us to rejoice in this ourning and humiliation, but to yield a quiet ified obedience to the Constitution of the tates, and this we intend to do.

olved, That we look upon Washington's fare- ress as the greatest production that ever fell nuinspired pen, and if the Democracy had e people to reverence it as they did the reso- '98 and '99, we would have had no war.

olved, That the Editors throughout the United requested to publish Washington's farewell very 4th of July so long as time and the nt last.

olved, That Gov. Holden be and he is hereby to use his influence with President Johnson moval of negro troops from the soil of North

olved, That after four years of bitter experience, e have learnt that there can be as much des- nder democracy as under a monarchy.

olved, That we denounce as inhuman the vile ion of President Lincoln.

olved, That we cannot and will not forget the oldier, and the widows and orphans of those ely perished in battle, and we pledge our- give them material aid and heart-felt sym-

olved, That we condemn and look upon the of secession as at enmity with all constitu- vernment, and we will never confide in or the leaders or teachers of this pernicious doc-

olved, That we have the most unbounded con- n the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, and would have ur first choice for the approaching Conven- that we will support either Samuel F. Phil- Capt. John Berry as his associate.

olved, That these proceedings be published in sboro "Recorder," and that the "Standard" ogress," be requested to copy.

Turner, jr., being called upon, entertained ing with some account of his stewardship in Confederate Congress. He had spoken in Con- gainst opening the last campaign. By fre- sits to the army he learnt its demoralized n. There were 76,000 deserters already, and deserting every day, when Gen. Lee wrote w Hunter urging Congress to arm the slaves, erson Davis said "If the absentees returned all well." Instead of taking courage and hope e two sources he, Mr. T. took nothing but He thought the cause hopelessly gone, upon the courage of slaves and the fidelity rs. It was then he urged peace on such Gen. Lee could obtain. Besides this straiten- on for men, Gen. Lee last winter never had rations for his army at one time, and was upon the regularity of the Piedmont Rail- the little he had. Had Gen. Grant cut the ween Greensboro' and Richmond last winter, must have surrendered or disbanded his want of supplies.

urner said, it was well known that he always war at the door of the Democratic party. only of four prominent Democrats in North that were not seceders. In 1848, William in the Democratic convention to nominate a te for President, had incorporated a resolution g the resolutions of '98 and '99, especially tucky resolutions written by Mr. Jefferson claim the right of secession—and thus was ocracy, who composed a large majority of the an people both North and South, committed sion. Secession belongs to Democracy as sure handle belongs to the jug. The Northern De- y had played false to the Southern Democracy principles they had avowed under Jefferson y year.

Turner said he had been twice conquered, once Northern democracy and abolitionists united. Wood of New York, and Long of Ohio, were the few Northern democrats who remained democracy. Buchanan's intention was to be nt the pressure was too strong for him; he d to the coercion of a sovereign State, and this s not a drop of democratic blood in his veins, at took it out. He now hoped for a long last- ace, as democracy was dead.

JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chm'n.
E W. McKee, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

e carefully prepared and here for sale circulars taining the prices of gold day from May May 1865—Price 25cts pr copy.

ply to W. E. RICHARDSON.

REPORTERS WANTED.

Rags! Rags!—Two cents a pound will be paid for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities, at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

To Printers.—For sale, a No. 3 Washington Hand Press, in good order, may be had for about one half the cost of a new one. A bargain for any one who wishes to start a paper, or any publisher who requires the use of such a press. Apply to J. L. PENNINGTON, Raleigh, N. C. jy 14-1m

To the Citizens of North Carolina. The termination of a sanguinary contest, which for the past four years has presented an impassable barrier to all social or commercial intercourse between the two great sections of our country, having at length happily cleared away all obstacles to a removal of those relations which formerly bound us together in a fraternal union, I take the earliest opportunity afforded me by this auspicious event, to greet my Southern friends, and to solicit from them a renewal of that extensive business connection which for a quarter of a century has been uninterrupted save by the great public calamity to which I have adverted.

It is scarcely necessary, on the threshold of a business re-union, I should repeat the warning so often given to my friends,—to beware of all those spurious and deleterious compounds which, under the specious and false titles of Imported Wines, Brandies, Holland Gin, Liquors, &c., have been equally destructive to the health of our citizens as prejudicial to the interests of the legitimate Importer.

Many years of my past life have been expended in an open and candid attempt to expose these wholesale frauds; no time nor expense has been spared to accomplish this salutary purpose, and to place before my friends and the public generally, at the lowest possible market price, and in such quantities as might suit their convenience, a truly genuine imported article.

Twenty-five years' business transactions with the largest and most respectable exporting houses in France and Great Britain have afforded me unsurpassed facilities for supplying our home market with Wines, Liquors, and Liqmures of the best and most approved brands in Europe, in addition to my own distillery in Holland for the manufacture of "Schiedam Schnapps."

The latter, so long tested and approved by the medical Faculties of the United States, West Indies and South America as an invaluable Therapeutic, a wholesome, pleasant, and perfectly safe beverage in all climates and during all seasons, quickly excited the cupidity of the home manufacturers and venders of a spurious article under the same name.

I trust that I have, after much toil and expense, surrounded all my importations with safeguards and directions which, with ordinary circumspection will insure their delivery, as I receive them from Europe, to all my customers.

I would, however, recommend, in all cases where it is possible, that orders be sent direct to my Depot, 22 Beaver Street, New York, or that purchases be made of my accredited agents.

In addition to a large stock of Wines, Brandies, &c., in wood, I have a considerable supply of old tried foreign wines, embracing vintages of many past years, bottled up before the commencement of the war, which I can especially recommend to all connoisseurs of these rare luxuries.

In conclusion, I would specially call the early attention of my Southern customers to the advantage to be derived by transmitting their orders without loss of time, or calling personally at the Depot, in order to insure the fulfilment of their favors from the present large and well selected assortment. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

je 21-1m 22 Beaver Street, New York.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED IN the City of Raleigh, an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto they will publish a double sheet, twenty-four column weekly newspaper, wherin will be advertised, free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in in every county, they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of, each.

It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its land stretching from the sea-coast to the mountains, yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasturage, grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other chief cities to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at One Dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the first of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made.

BATTLE, HECK & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

Kemp B. Battle.
J. M. Heck.
B. P. Williamson. je 12-tf

☞ All papers in the State copy twice and forward bills.

The Home Intelligence Office.

Over Pennell's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.

HOMES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

EMPOYMENT SECURED FOR MEN OR WOMEN of all trades, business or vocations.

Families and all others promptly supplied with all kinds of help.

Houses taken on sale or to let. Stores or Residences secured for renters or buyers.

For full particulars send for Circular.

T. C. CAMPBELL.

REFERS TO

Harrison & Howell, Wilmington, N C; W B Smith & Co, Editors Field and Fireside, Raleigh; James McKimmon, Esq, Raleigh; S H Young, Esq, Raleigh; J C Palmer, Esq, Raleigh; Martin, Tannahill & Co, Petersburg, Va; John White, Esq, Warrenton, N C. je 27-1m

Kittrell's Springs, N. C., July, 15, 1865.

APPLICATIONS FROM MANY INVALIDS INduces us to open our House on 1st August for the accommodation of a few of our old friends and former patrons.

The Spring is now in good running order, notwithstanding parties have been busily engaged circulating reports to the contrary.

Board will be moderate, half of which may be paid (in advance) in provisions at market rates. Best write us a few days before leaving that conveyances may be in readiness at the Depot.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

jy 17-1m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF W. R. Richardson & Co., or to W. R. Richardson individually, prior to the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to come forward and settle according to rates of gold at the time of the transactions.

Those unable to pay cash will confer a favor by giving their notes according to the ratio above stated.

je 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

JOHN A. KAY,

Wholesale Grocer,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HAY, GRAIN, &c.

PLATFOOT

I am receiving the above articles from by Steamers from New York and Baltimore.

☞ GIVE ME A CALL.

jy 14-2w JOHN A. KAY.

LEOPOLD BAER,

MIDDLE STREET,

(*BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand one of the largest stocks of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

to be found in North Carolina.

He has just moved to his large and commodious

NEW STORE,

where his immense stock can be displayed to advantage; and he invites [illegible] to give him a call.

jy 14-1m

H. & B. EMANUEL,

MIDDLE STREET,

(*BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVE JUST OPENED AND ARE CONSTANTLY ON hand, at wholesale and retail, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BONNETS,
GROCERIES,
&c. &c.,

which they offer to the citizens of Newbern, and of North Carolina at the lowest cash prices.

They offer to country merchants superior advantages to any house in Newbern, and they invite all who wish to purchase to give their stock a careful examination.

jy 14 3tawlm

Leland, Bigelow & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

—AND—

Cotton Factors,

AND DEALERS IN

BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE

AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR

COTTON PLANTERS,

POLLOCK STREET,

(*Near East Front St.,*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

jy 14-tf5an

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS.

NEWBERN STEAM

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY HAVING MADE LARGE ADditions to their works and erected large Warehouses, are prepared to Gin, Press, Bale and Store Cotton on very favorable terms the coming season, and would call the attention of cotton growers to the fact that in consequence of the low price of cotton, our prices will be greatly reduced from those of last season, and they will find it for their interest to give us a call. We would respectfully solicit their patronage.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Corner Pollock and East Front Sts.,
jy 14-tf5au Newbern, N. C.

C. W. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, ASSORTED GROCERIES, FISH AND PROVISIONS,

CRAVEN STREET,

(*BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOCK,*)

Newbern, N. C.

☞ Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices. jy 17-3m

HOUGH & CO.,

(*Late W. C. Hamilton & Co.,*)

Corner South Front and Middle Streets,

Newbern, N. C.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE.

jy 14-3m

ALES.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

jy 15 3m

CARD—LAND AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HERETOFORE established a "General Intelligence and Land Agency," in the city of Raleigh, to commence operations on the 1st inst., have since determined to enlarge their business to the counties of [illegible], Granville and Franklin, in connection with the N. C. Land Agency of Messrs. Battle, Heck & Co. We find that we will be unable to give our personal attention to a part of the added business in the counties mentioned.

We have a general knowledge of the Lands in the above mentioned counties, and a personal acquaintance with most of the desirable tracts.

Land Owners, &c., in either of the aforesaid counties, desiring to sell or [illegible] will find it to their interest to call on us. Meanwhile, attention is directed to the advertisement of Battle, Heck & Co., published in the various papers of the State.

RICHARDSON & MILLER.

jy 7-tf 11-21 V.

WHOLESALE GROCERY

COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE

(The old stand of J. Golding and I. Bernard.)

jy 14-3m

Real Estate Agency

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE OR LEASE Farming or Turpentine Lands, or Mercantile Stands, or Lots, in the City or Town Property, in any portion of North Carolina, are invited to correspond with us.

jy 8-1m

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

COMMISSION

Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,

NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS AT THEIR OLD stand, will give strict, personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruit, &c.

ALSO TO RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. jy 8-1m

HUGHES & DILL,

Commission & Shipping Merchants,

Newbern, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and selling vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. Hughes, Newbern. G. W. Dill, Morehead City.

jy 8-tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

Newbern, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE SELLing or leasing of every discription of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property, which they wish to dispose of, will find it to their interest to correspond with us. jy 8-1m

THE PEOPLES' LINE

—FOR—

NORFOLK AND INTERMEDIATE

LANDINGS.

(Via Canal.)

Two Fine Low Pressure Steamers

MINNEHAHA, HUGUENOT AND WASHINGTON IRVING,

WILL LEAVE NEWBERN

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Norfolk

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

THESE STEAMERS HAVE BEEN PUT ON THIS route for the accommodation of the citizens of Eastern North Carolina, and will be run the entire season. The most careful attention will be paid to freight sent by this Line.

☞ Rates as low as by any other Line.

GEO. OLNEY, Proprietor.

jy 8-tf

POALK & WEST.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 54, Pollock Street,

Newbern, N. C.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

May 25-tf

W. H. & R. S. Tucker

WILL RESUME BUSINESS ON OR BEFORE the first of August next, for the present, at the store formerly occupied by McGee & Williams, opposite our old stand. They will offer to the public their usual well selected stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

and Family Groceries, consisting of Ladies Dress Goods, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Gents Hats, Boots and Shoes, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Wines and Liqs.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!! NOTIONS!!!

In fact a general and miscellaneous STOCK OF GOODS. Having secured the services of Thaddeus Hall, Esq., as salesman, they hope by promptness and attention to merit a continuance of those favors so liberally extended heretofore.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

jy 11-2aw1A

OUR OLD CUSTOMERS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO us by note or account, can settle the same by produce at market rates.

Produce will be taken in exchange for goods, thereby rendering mutual advantage.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

jy 11-2aw1A

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WE WILL FILL ORDERS, OR MAKE PURCHASES in the Northern Markets (accompanied by the cash) on commission. Our experience in business enables us to offer facilities to country merchants in the selection of their goods.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

jy 11-2aw1A

JOHN A. KAY,

ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER,

Professional business attended to in North and South Carolina.

☞ Office—Columbia, S. C.

jy 13-1w

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

[redacted]

CARS LEAVE NEW BERNE FOR RALEIGH AT 11.30 A. M.

Per Morehead City at 4.55 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.

Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 9.30 A. M.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 6.30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 6.30 A. M.

May 24-tf J. H. PEIRCE, Superintendent.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to [illegible] in all kinds of

Saddle and Harness Repairing.

In best manner and with promptness. [illegible]

New Goods!

JUST COMMENCEMENT.

60 pcs. CHIP AND OTHER STRAW HATS,
Panama, India, Florida and Leghorn Hats,
" Lt. Wt. Felt, Patent Hats,
1 " Black and Colored Soft Hats,
20 " Ladies' and Childrens' Flats, Hats and Nubians,
250 lbs Taylor's, Coats' & Stafford's Spool Cotton,
10 " Pearl Pins,
22 " Paper Needles,
10 " Ladies' Hose, and Gents' Half Hose,
10 " Ladies' Gaiters, of excellent quality,
5 " Gents' Gaiters and Oxford Ties,
4 " Fancy Soaps,
25 Suits Ready Made Clothing, Cassimere and Linen,
200 Palm L. F. Pens,
300 Bundles Cotton Yarn,
2500 Yards Bleached Cotton,
1500 Yards Brown Sheeting,
150 Pairs Carolina Jeans and Southern Star Sauff,
1000 Pounds Collars,
Gloves, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,
Buttons, Flax Thread, Cotton Cards, Shoe Laces, Tapes, &c., &c.

Country Merchants and retailers, will do well to call and examine our stock.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Fayetteville Street.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

Shoe Thread, Grain Bags, &c.

100 pounds Shoe Thread,
1000 Grain Bags,
40 doz. Glass Tumblers,
25 doz. Gobblets,
5 Crates Crockery,

Just received at

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Raleigh, July 7th, 1865-tf. Fayetteville St.

HERRINGS, SHAD, SOFT SOAP, &c.

2500 SMOKED HERRINGS,
1 Barrel Shad,
Soft Soap, excellent quality,
" Pickled Pork and Beef, at

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

je 22-tf Fayetteville Street.

FAMILY FLOUR, 40 BARRELS.

Superfine, " 25 "
Extra, " 10 "
Meal, nice White, 50 Bushels.
Peas, Clay, Black and White, 100 Bushels.

at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,

je 15-tf Fayetteville Street.

1000 POUNDS NICE WHITE LARD, IN kegs and barrels.

2000 Pounds Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders.
600 " Nice, in cans.
1000 " Dried Fruit.
500 " Bright, Brown Sugar.
300 " Granded Sugar.
500 " Manufactured Tobacco.
5000 " Snuff.
1 Dozen Cases Colman's Mustard,

at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,

je 15-tf Fayetteville Street.

3000 YARDS ENGLISH ONE CLOTH.

2000 Yards 4-4 Brown Cotton,
200 Bunches Cotton Yarn,
100 Coats' and Taylor's Spool Cotton,
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Soft Hats,
Shoes, Envelopes, &c., &c., at

je 15-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

25 DOZEN CAST-STEEL AXES,

2 Dozen Long Handle Shovels,
20 Kegs Old Dominion Nails,
100 Pounds Shoe Nails, at

je 15-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

10 DOZ JUNIPER BUCKETS.

12 Gross Fashion Cards, at

je 17-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

E. G. Louges. G. E. Louges.

Louges & Brother,

(*Successors to W. J. Louges, Raleigh, N. C.,*)

Dealers in Stoves, Hard and Hollow Ware, and Manufacturers of Copper, Sheet Iron and

TIN WARE.

WILL KEEP ON HAND EVERYTHING IN their line of business, and warrant every article of their make to be of lasting and endurable materials.

HOUSE ROOFING AND REPAIRING executed with fidelity and despatch.

Trusting that they may sustain the well-earned reputation of this old and popular establishment, of forty years standing, they respectfully solicit a continuance of that confidence and patronage. jy 6-6m

OLD DOMINION JOHN,

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Goldsboro', N. C.

REFERENCES:

Alsop & Jenkins, Company Shops, N. C.
Wm. S. Carter, Baltimore, Md.
McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.

jy 14 3m

Kemp P. Battle. J. M. Heck. B. P. Williamson.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND AGENCY.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL BUY, SELL AND LEASE, ADJUST titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of real estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water-powers, &c., &c.

Through reliable agents in every county accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of land, &c.

Will likewise undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications CONFIDENTIAL. Commissions and charges moderate. je 14-tf

All papers in the State copy four times and send bills.

WANTED,

FIFTY (50) HOGSHEADS OF GOOD LEAF TO [illegible]. Good shipping or Express.

jy 20-tf RICHARDSON & MILLER.

WANTED,

SEAMSTRESSES, COOKS, NURSES, WASHERS and Ironers, Laborers of every description; also, consignments of Cotton and Tobacco. Town Residences and Lots, Farms; also, Produce of every kind

RICHARDSON & MILLER.

je 20-tf

PARTNER WANTED.

Interest in "Southern Field and Fireside" and "Key-Stone" For Sale.

THE EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS OF THESE well known journals, contemplating an extension of their business, wish to sell to an active and enterprising man a portion of their establishment, and to admit him [illegible] with themselves. Such an opportunity for a profitable investment of Talents and Capital in the South can seldom be found.

None but a first class man, well recommended need apply.

WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors.

jy 19-tf

FOR SALE,

A GOOD FARM AND WATER POWER. APPLY TO

RICHARDSON & MILLER.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WELDON, July 19th, 1865, 10 o'clock, p. m.

No communication with Petersburg since early this morning. Working parties are out on the road repairing the line and in a few days we will be able to furnish reports regularly,

THE GREAT CRIMINALS.—Vattel is an authority oftener quoted than read, more spoken than known. In that part of his "Droit de Gens" (the "Law of Nation, or Principles of the Law of Nature applied to the Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns," first published in 1758,) in which he treats "Of Civil War," he distinctly states how such great, public criminals as Jefferson Davis and his colleagues may be justly treated. He says:

"When the Sovereign has subdued the opposite party, and reduced them to submit and sue for peace, he may except from the amnesty the authors of the disturbance, the heads of the party; he may bring them to a legal trial, and punish them if they be found guilty. He may act in this manner particularly on occasion of those disturbances in which the interests of the people are not so much the object in view as the private aim of some powerful individuals, and which rather deserve the name of *revolt* than *civil war*."

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Johnston Caswell Lodge, No. 10, held at their hall in Warrenton, N. C., on the 15th July, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, relative to the death of our late worthy brother, Julius Wilcox:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Architect of the Universe, to call our beloved brother, Julius Wilcox, from "labor" on earth to refreshment in the "Celestial Lodge" above, therefore be it

Resolved, That while in the death of our lamented friend we are called upon to mourn the loss of a true and faithful brother, yet we rejoice to believe that having pursued his course with diligence, and finished it with joy, he hath entered into rest, and that though his body now lies in the silent tomb, yet at the "Omnific Word of the Master it shall be raised again clothed with immortality," in that blessed morn which shall give back to us all that has been pleasing to the eye of fancy or dear to the heart of affection, where the beloved objects which here pass before us like shadows shall stay in our presence forever.

Resolved, That we tender to the afflicted family of our lamented brother our heart-felt sympathies in their great bereavement, while we would graciously commend them to the faithful care and protection of that merciful Being who wounds only to heal, and bruises only that he may bind up forever.

Resolved, That as a token of our respect for the memory of our departed brother, this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inclosed to the family of the deceased.

H. F. BOND,
H. G. GOODLOE,
S. P. ARRINGTON, } Committee.

WM. J. WHITE, Secretary pro tem.

CUTTER & FRENCH,

Fayetteville Street,

(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO,)

ARE CLOSING OUT

AT COST,

THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

MILITARY CLOTHING,

MILITARY TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

SUTLER GOODS,

GROCERIES,

&c., &c., &c.

Call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

jy 17-tf

Borland, Biglow & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS & BAGGING,

NO. 7 BEAVER STREET,

NEW YORK.

:o:

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE to the above House, by

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

POLLOCK ST., NEAR EAST FRONT ST.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

jy 14-tl5m

CAN BE FOUND AT

HOME INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

TWO NO. 1 SEAMSTRESSES, GOOD COOKS, Dining Room Servants, Carriage Drivers, Porters, Gardners, Farm Hands, &c., &c. Call and see.

jy 18-tf

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity. Office at Col Geo. Little's. jy 17-3w.

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.

May 12-tf

THE NATIONAL READING-ROOM, OVER PESCUD'S DRUG STORE, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

ALL THE VERY LATEST NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, Baltimore, Raleigh, and other dailies, received every morning. Also all the popular literary, illustrated and comic weeklies, fresh magazines, reviews, quarterlies, &c., &c.

A pleasant place to spend an hour. Call and see.

June26-tf

NEW YORK.

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

32 White Hall st.,

NEW YORK.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, T. C. VANPELT, New York. | O. H. BENNETT, at B. P. Williamson & Co's, Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON, TOBACCO, COTTON YARNS, CLOTH, AND NAVAL STORES.

Freight and Taxes arranged and Insurance effected by Railroad and Sail to New York.

B. P. Williamson & Co., Raleigh, will furnish information concerning Taxes, Shipment, &c., for consignments to the above parties.

REFER TO

New York—President Atlantic Bank, Fenner, Bennett & Bowman, John MacKellop, W. J. Barney & Co.,
Raleigh—Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, Battle, Heck & Co., J. M. Heck, Esq., B. P. Williamson & Co.

jy 13-2m

*** Standard and Record copy. [4 squares.]

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

:o:

A. S. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va. | P. T. NORWOOD, late of Warrenton, N. C.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE

No. 5 Water St.

NEW YORK.

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Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains, and all other Southern Products solicited.

Orders from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters, and others will receive our prompt, individual attention.

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Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.
E A Vogler, Esq, Salem, N C.
R B Richardson, Esq, Rockingham.

June 8-3m

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in

Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 3 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, AND NAVAL STORES,

121 Front Street, New York.

ROB'T R. SWEPSON, New York City.
SAM'L G. MURPHY, New York City.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
DAN'L WORTH, Company Shops, N. C.
GEO. W. SWEPSON, Haw River P. O., N. C.

jy 27-6m

☞ Newbern Times, Wilmington Herald, Salisbury Banner, and Charlotte Democrat copy six months and send accounts to advertisers.

READ BROTHERS & CO.,

STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, Etc.

:o:

380 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK,

W. B. SYMMES.

June 1-6m

H. J. HESSELBACH,

COPPER AND TIN SMITH.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS re-opened his establishment at his old stand, opposite the Market House, Raleigh, N. C., and is now prepared to manufacture Turpentine and Brandy Stills, and all kinds of Tin and Copper Ware. jy 26-tf

COMFORTABLE!

LINEN CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

C. M. FARRISS,

ONE DOOR ABOVE THE PROGRESS OFFICE, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

Gentlemens' Summer Clothing

ever offered in North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

RATES AS LOW AS NEW YORK PRICES!

This is no fiction: Give him a call.

jy 17-tf

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

HILLSBORO' STREET.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN, Proprietors.

je 22-tf

MRS. E. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

Corner Newbern and Person Sts, Raleigh,

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

Ap 21-tf

FRESH SUPPLIES

OF THE PUREST

Medicines, Chemicals, Wine, Brandy, Porter, (Choicest Brands,) Cigars, Tobacco, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, and the Latest and most Fashionable and Splendid Toilet Articles, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at

Pescud's Drug Store.

(Established January, 1844.)

THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF FRIENDS I HAVE been enabled to resume business, and have just returned from the Northern cities, and am now receiving a well selected and most desirable stock of all the articles usually found in a Drug Store, to which I ask the attention of old and new friends.

Having to buy exclusively for CASH, and relying alone upon the proceeds of sales to keep my stock renewed, I shall expect the cash, and hope no one will ask for credit, as I am not able to give it. ☞ *In special cases* satisfactory arrangements will be made.

A New Enterprise.

I have also accepted an agency from one of the largest Importing and Jobbing Houses in the Union, and am prepared to issue to dealers, at the lowest Northern prices of all that they need in the Drug business, and will forward their orders, receive and forward their invoices for a small commission. CASH must invariably accompany the order.

Thus all Druggists, Physicians and Dealers in Drugs, or anything in the Drug line, need not go North, but can save time, trouble, and a handsome per centage by sending me a list of their wants, which I will price so that they may know what amount to remit.

☞ Bill under $200 I can furnish as heretofore, at the usual profit at my Drug Store. I hope to receive and merit a liberal patronage. P. P. PESCUD.

jy 10-tf

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL be resumed on Friday, July 21st, 1865.

Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in male Colleges. A catalogue of studies may be obtained on application to any member of the Faculty. Arrangements have been made to open an Academic Department in which boys may acquire a thorough *business* education. The course in this department will be eminently *practical*. Pupils will be specially prepared for any pursuit in which they may purpose to engage. A regular course of Lectures, illustrated with ample apparatus, will be delivered on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Agricultural Chemistry. Occasional Lectures will also be given on Geology, Botany, Mineralogy, &c.

Extensive Libraries, comprising several thousand volumes, will be accessible to all students.

Tuition, per Session of 20 weeks, in College Dep't, $30
" " 20 " Academic " 20
Board, per session, (exclusive of lights), 65
No extras.

Board and Tuition are due in advance, but efforts will be made to indulge patrons in special cases.

Provisions will be received in payment at current prices.

For further particulars address

MAJ. JAMES H. FOOTE, Forestville.

je 28-1m

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM

NEW YORK.

And for sale Wholesale and Retail at reduced prices, by

H. WIENER,

Second door above Progress office, Fayetteville street, between Hargett and Martin streets,

25 bbls Sugar,
10 sacks Coffee.
50 boxes Cheese.
20 boxes Soda.
2000 lbs Plain and Fancy Candy, assorted.
25000 Cigars.
10 boxes Lemons.
50 boxes Raisins.
25 boxes Soap and Candles.
25 boxes Spices.
5 bbls Syrups for Soda Water.
Sardines and Sweet Oil.
Essences for Candy and Syrups.

And a full assortment of all other articles in the Grocery line. June 28-1m

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FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

J. EDWIN WEST.

jy 15-tf Agent.

And Whereas, It is proper that the purposes of the Federal Government in restoring to the people of this State should be made known, so that the loyal may receive assurance of protection, that power may be given to the disloyal, if any there be, may know that the eye of authority is upon them, and that they will not be permitted with impunity to violate the laws or to disturb the peace of society:—

Now, Therefore, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do proclaim and declare:—

1st. That a Convention of the people of North Carolina will be held, as as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the Counties are respectively entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. No person will be a candidate for the Convention, and no person will vote for members to compose it, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed to the following oath, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29th, 1865:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well-affected towards the Federal Government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

Measures will be perfected as early as practicable for administering the above oath to such persons as may be entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificates of the same as evidence of their loyalty. The said oath is regarded as a part of the benefits of the Proclamation referred to, and will not be administered to any of the classes excluded by said Proclamation, save on the exhibition by them of a full pardon from the President of the offence they may have committed against the United States.

2d. The Convention thus to be called will alter or amend the Constitution of the State, and will submit said Constitution thus altered or amended, to the voters of the State at the ballot-box for their acceptance or rejection.

3d. The Convention will provide for the election by the people of a Governor and members of the Legislature; and the Legislature will elect two Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

4th. An election will also be held at the same time, for members of the House of Representatives from the State in the Congress of the United States.

Inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in this State, nor State officers of any kind, the Provisional Governor, by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed:

1st. To appoint Justices of the Peace for the various Counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the elections, through subordinates, for members of a Convention, in accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861.

2d. Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by Judges specially appointed and commissioned, to dispose of criminal cases.

3d. The Justices of the Peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorized to hold Courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury. The Justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their Sheriff and their Clerks for the time being, and such other officers as may be indispensable to a proper transaction of business. And they will also be vigilant and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and to promote the peace of society in their respective counties, and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the Courts may be held, all offenders against any law of this State in force previous to the 20th May, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to the usage of the State.

4th. The Provisional Governor will appoint the State Directors and State proxies in the various corporations in which the State is interested, as the exercise of such power by him cannot be avoided. But the control of the Railroads, the Asylums, and other corporations in which the State is interested, thus unavoidably to this extent committed to him, will be relinquished for the action of the Convention when that body shall have assembled.

Such in brief is an outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits; and I invite those who have been driven from the State by despotic power, to return; assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also exhort them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with me in the purpose to reconstruct the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens; and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and procuring the election of known friends of the Federal Government to every office. Your experience, bitter sufferings, during the rebellion, should attach you by the strongest ties to the government of the United States. You have just been delivered by the armies of the Union from one of the most corrupt and tyrannical despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced for opinion's sake, and because of your love for the flag of your fathers, to fly from the land of your birth or of your adoption, and seek refuge among strangers, to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes, or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and doomed into the cold prison or conscripts, to fight for the continued enslavement of the colored race, and also for a state of slavery for yourselves and your children. Some of you have been subjected to imprisonment and tortures on account of your opinions; and all of you have been deprived for years, up to a recent period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guarantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is enjoyed in the free

THE UNION SALOON,

(FORMERLY OLD STAND)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY, NOW OPEN.

PURE OAT AND RYE WHISKY, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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CIGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,

FANCY GOODS,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

LADIES SHOES OF ALL DESCRIPTION,

AND OBLIGE YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT.

WANTED,

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